

# State of Montana Enterprise Architecture Program

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October 21, 2008

# **Review of Enterprise Architecture**

What is Enterprise Architecture (EA)

Why do we need Enterprise Architecture

What is Service Oriented Architecture (SOA)

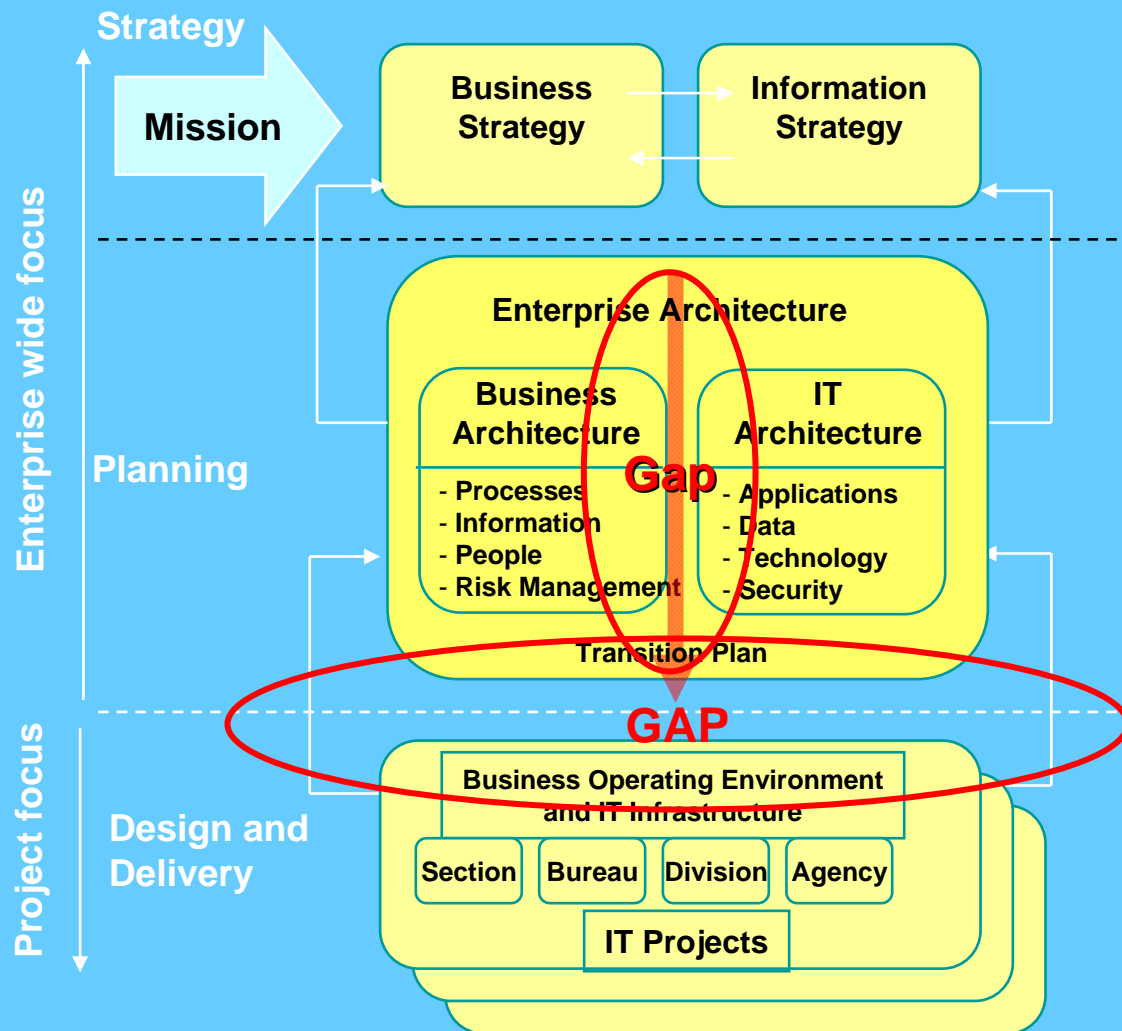
What does SOA look like

How will this work for the State of Montana?

# What is Enterprise Architecture?

- Architecture is a framework to guide decisions.
- Enterprise architecture (EA) describes how an organization performs its work using business processes, information, people, technology and technical facilities.
- EA can serve as a reference point to manage the coordination of common business processes, information flows and supporting technology investments across all state departments
- EA is a key governance discipline leveraged within enterprise focused organizations providing oversight of information technology investments, standards and processes.
- EA provides Capital Planning, Portfolio Management, Investment Control, Risk Management and aligns Business and Information Technology strategies.

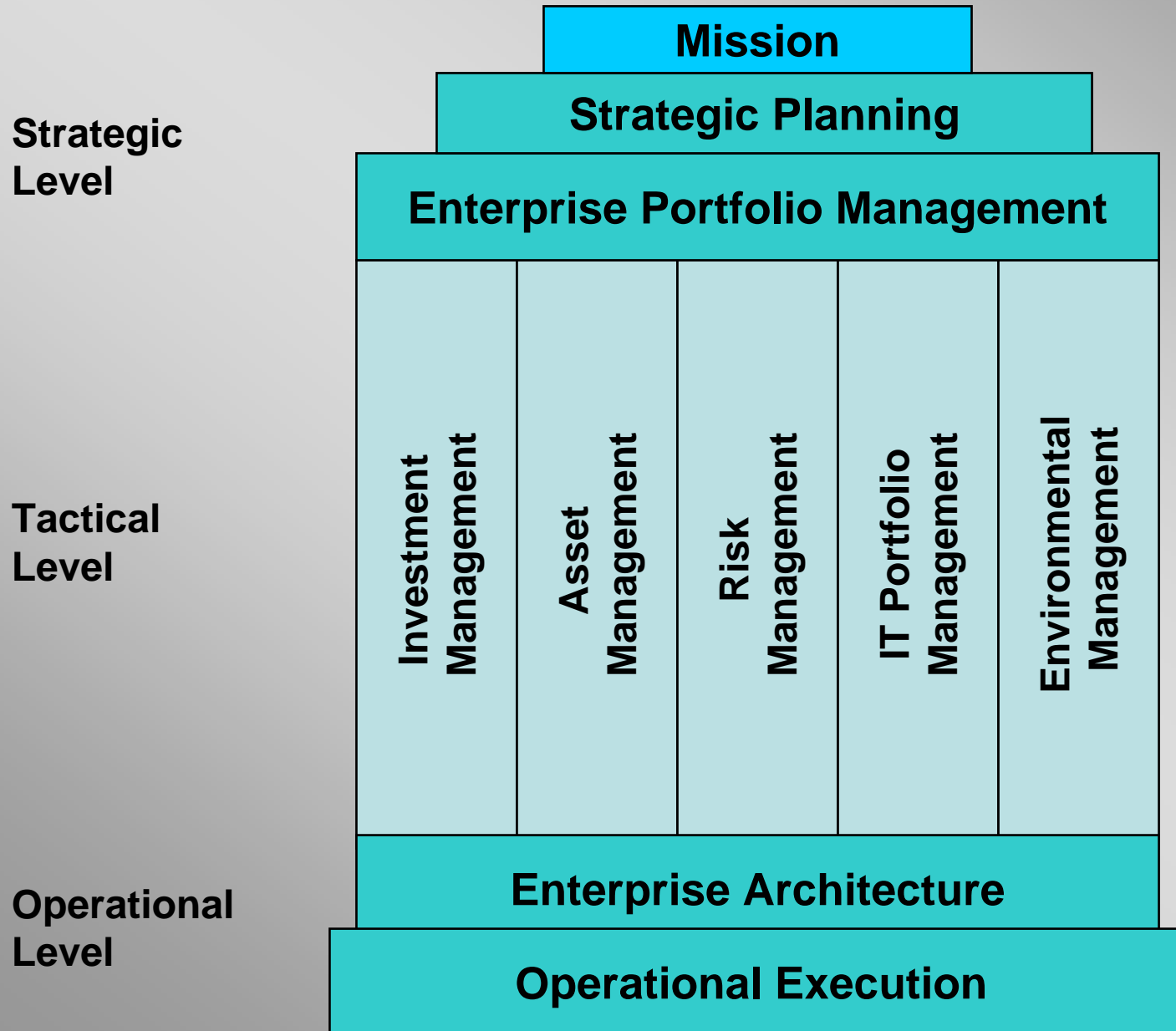
# Enterprise Architecture Links Business & IT Strategies and Processes

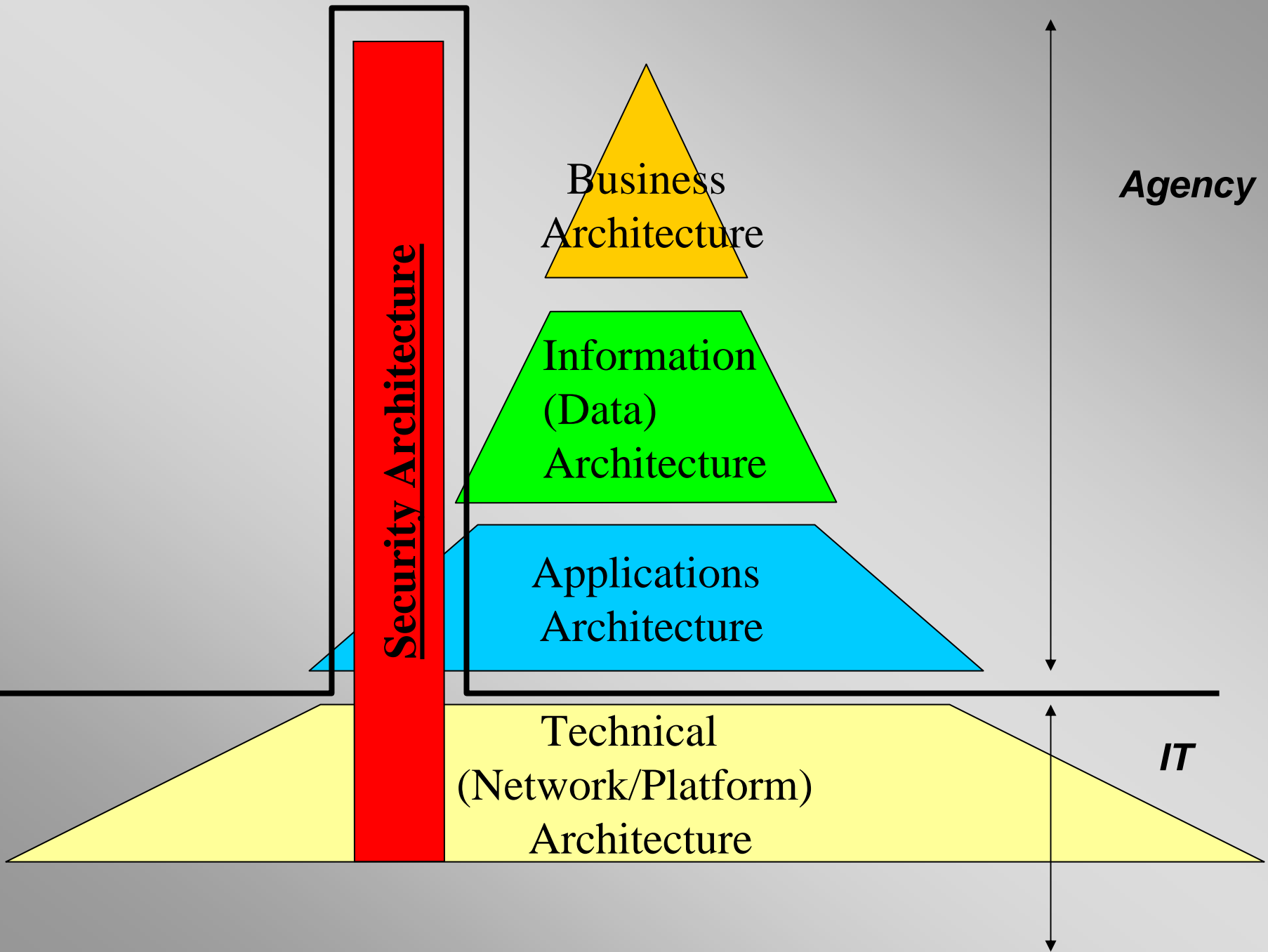


# WHY--Enterprise Architecture

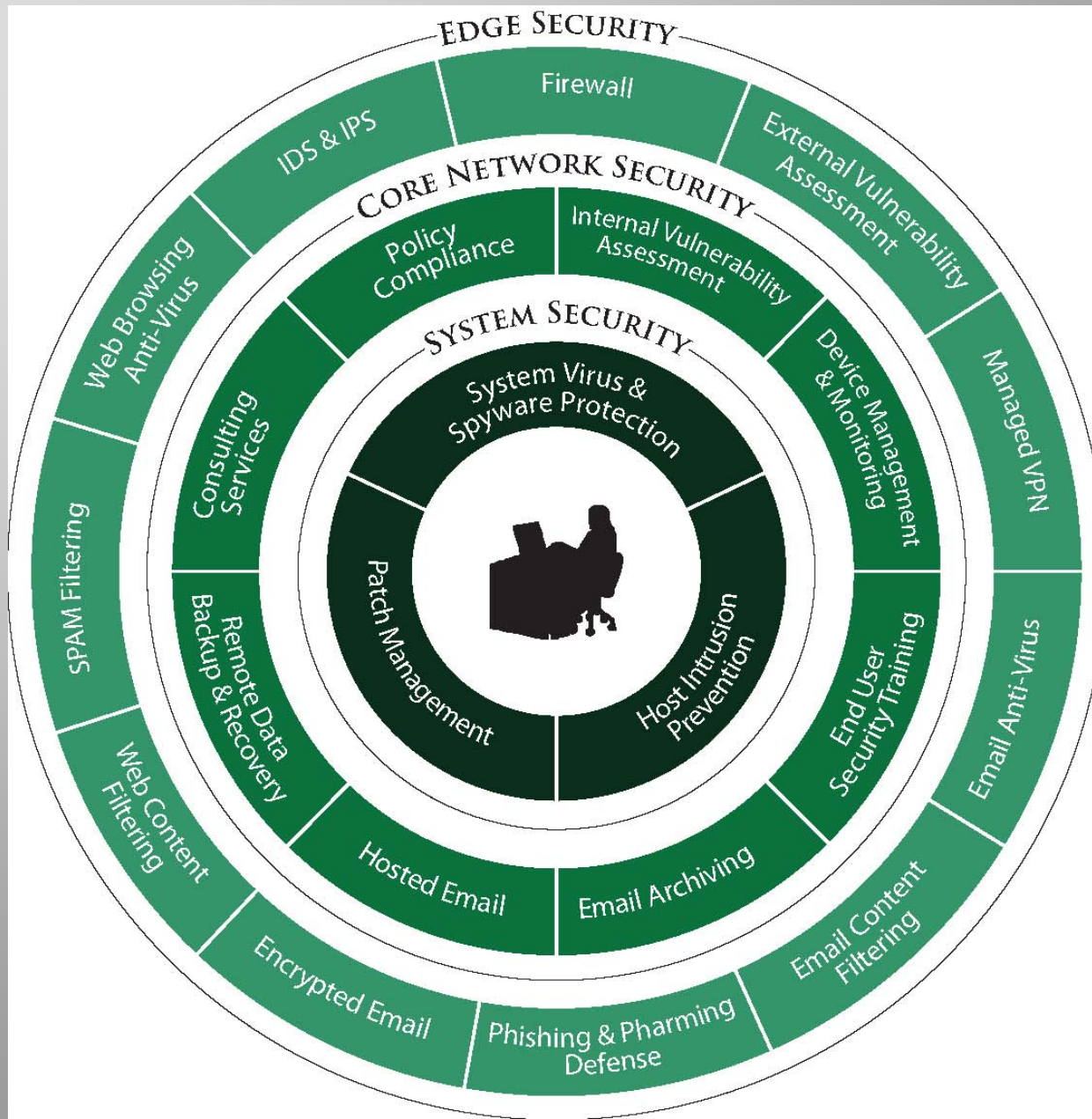
- **Supports Capital Planning and Investment Control**
- **Supports Portfolio Management & Strategic Planning**
- **Facilitates Data Sharing & Communities of Interest**
- **Provides Standards for hardware and software**
- **Supports Alignment of Business and IT strategies**
- **Supports Information Risk Management**
- **Federal Agency Mandate**
- **Supports Legislative intent of MITA, 45+ States implementing EA**
- **LEG, DPHHS & DOA implementing EA**
- **Provides Total Cost of Ownership (TCO)**
- **Eliminates re-investment in proprietary systems**
- **Minimizes unwarranted duplication**
- **Supports System Development Life Cycle (SDLC)**

# Capital Planning, Investment Control, Portfolio Management



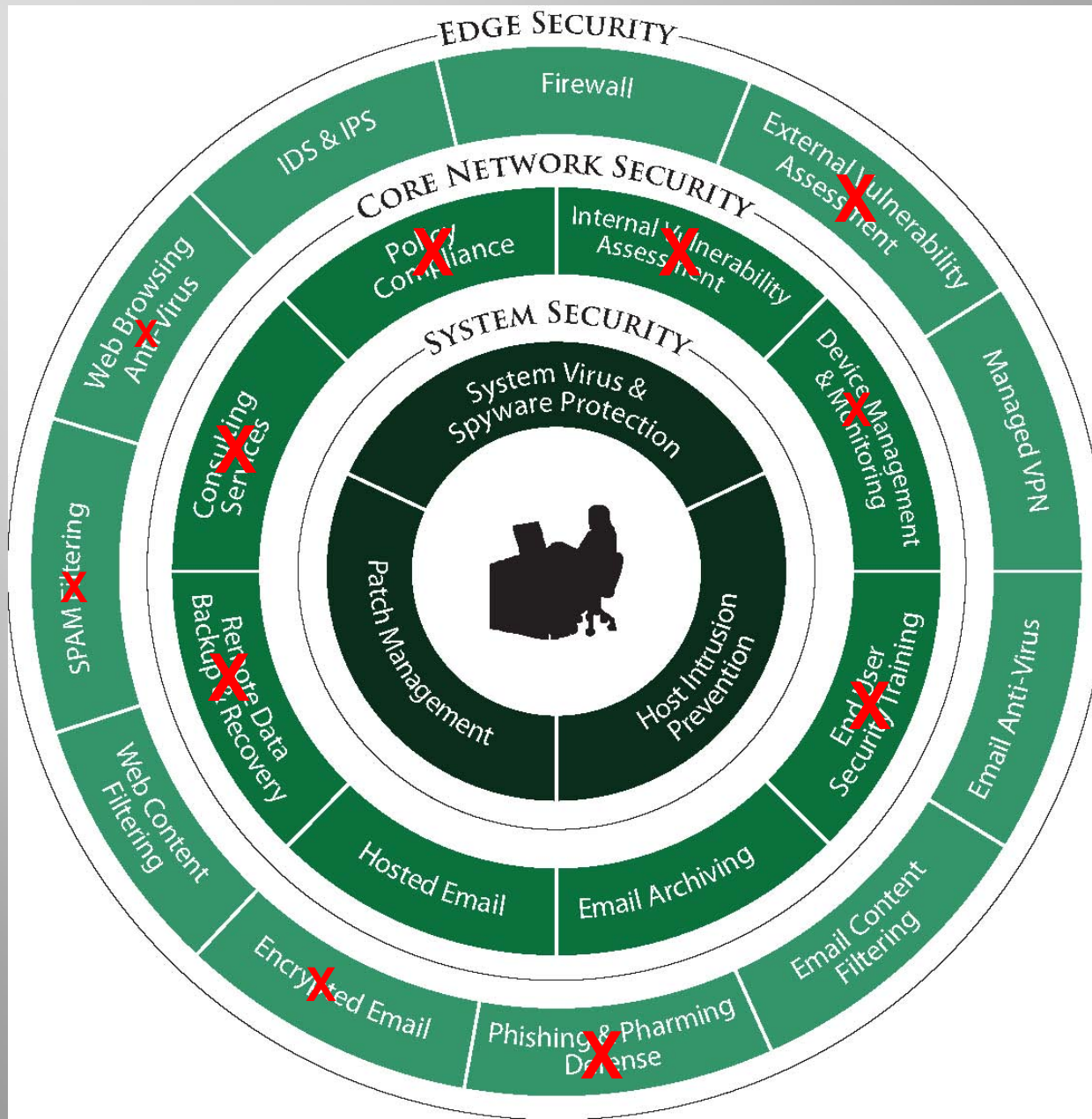


# RISK MANAGEMENT





# RISK MANAGEMENT



# Exploiting the States existing security investment

In a recent national survey, the inadvertent exposure of an organizations confidential information was cited as the number one threat, above viruses, Trojans, and worms.

- Hackers stole 4.2 million credit and debit card numbers from Hannaford Bros, a US supermarket chain which has 165 grocery stores in the New England area. (Dec 2007 – Mar 2008)<sup>3</sup>

- Secret government documents on al Qaeda and Iraq were left on a commuter train in the UK. (Jun 2008)<sup>4</sup>

- Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) in the UK lost personal data – including dates of birth, National Insurance numbers and bank details – on 25 million people when two CDs disappeared in the internal mail. (Nov 2007)<sup>5</sup>

- An email containing names, positions, salaries, and social security numbers of 192 faculty and staff members was accidentally sent to Ohio State University Agricultural Technical Institute students. (May 2008)<sup>6</sup>

- E-Card attacks cost to the State of Montana an avg of \$2800 per incident.

## Cost of a data breach

- » Up 43 percent since 2005
- » Average cost per breach – \$6.3 million
- » Average cost per record – \$197  
for financial firms – \$239

## Cost of lost business

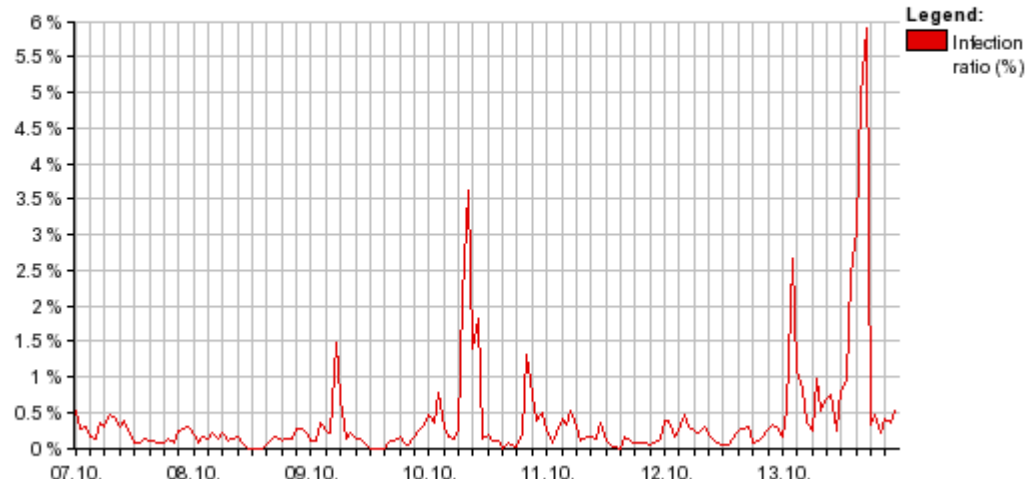
- » Up 30 percent since 2005
- » 65 percent of overall cost (compared to 54 percent in a similar 2006 study)

*Source: Ponemon Institute, Nov 2007<sup>2</sup>*

- Protecting our Investment  
Car insurance = 5%  
State Govt on Information Security = 1%

# Email Infection Rates

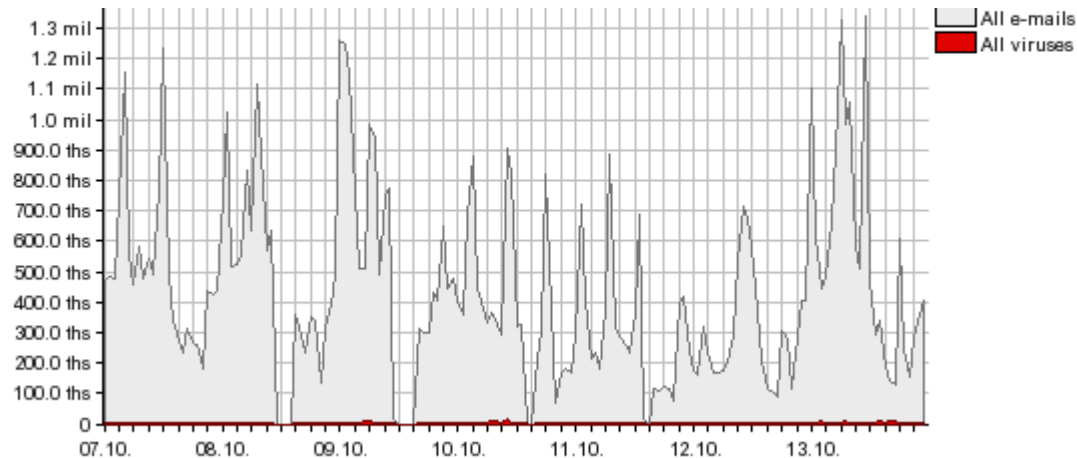
**TOTAL THREATS**  
(Virus infection ratio percentage progress)



**TOTAL THREATS--- 563.7 ths 0.240 % 1/ 417.1**

**Total clean messages ---- 234.5 mil**

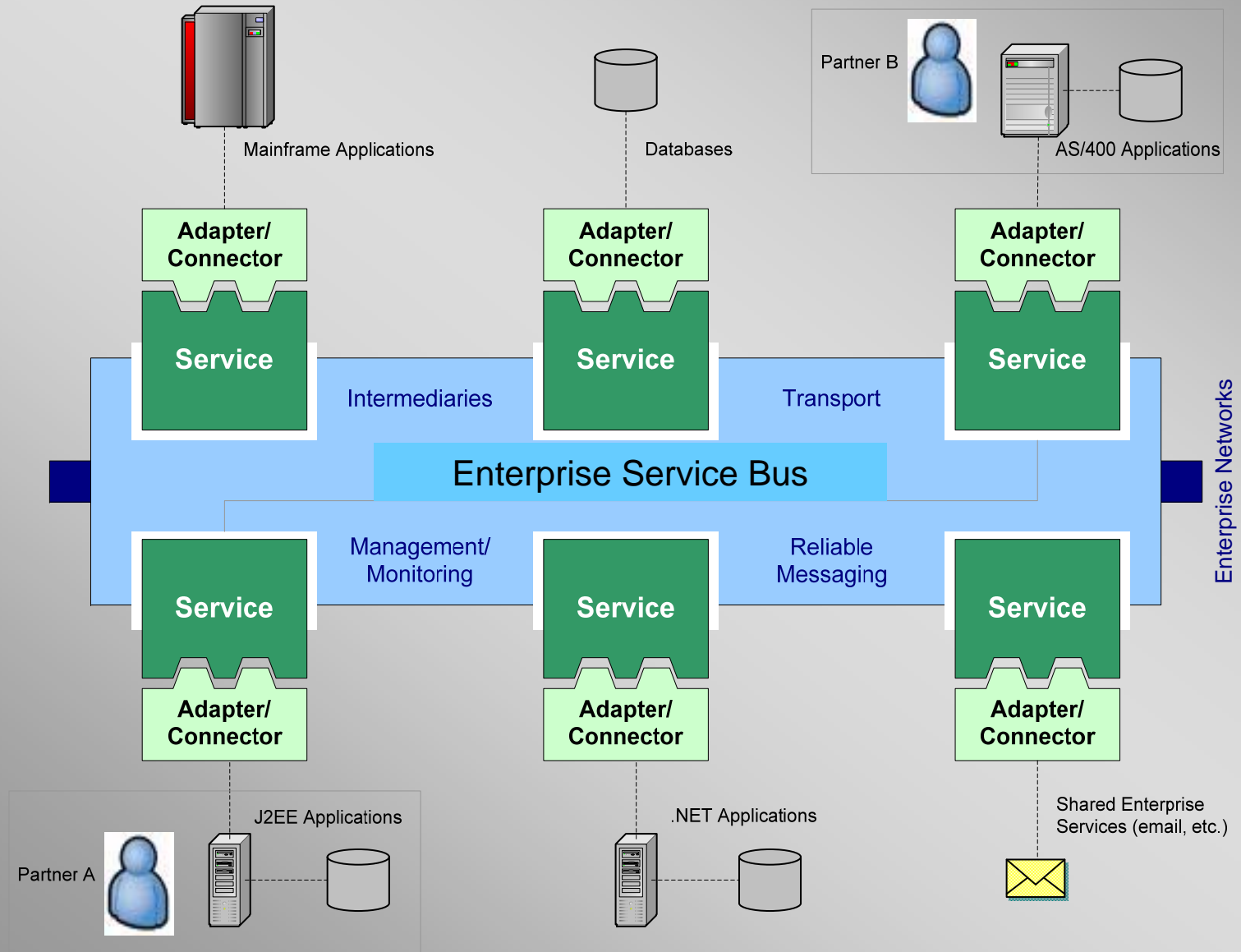
**Total messages ----- 235.1 mil**



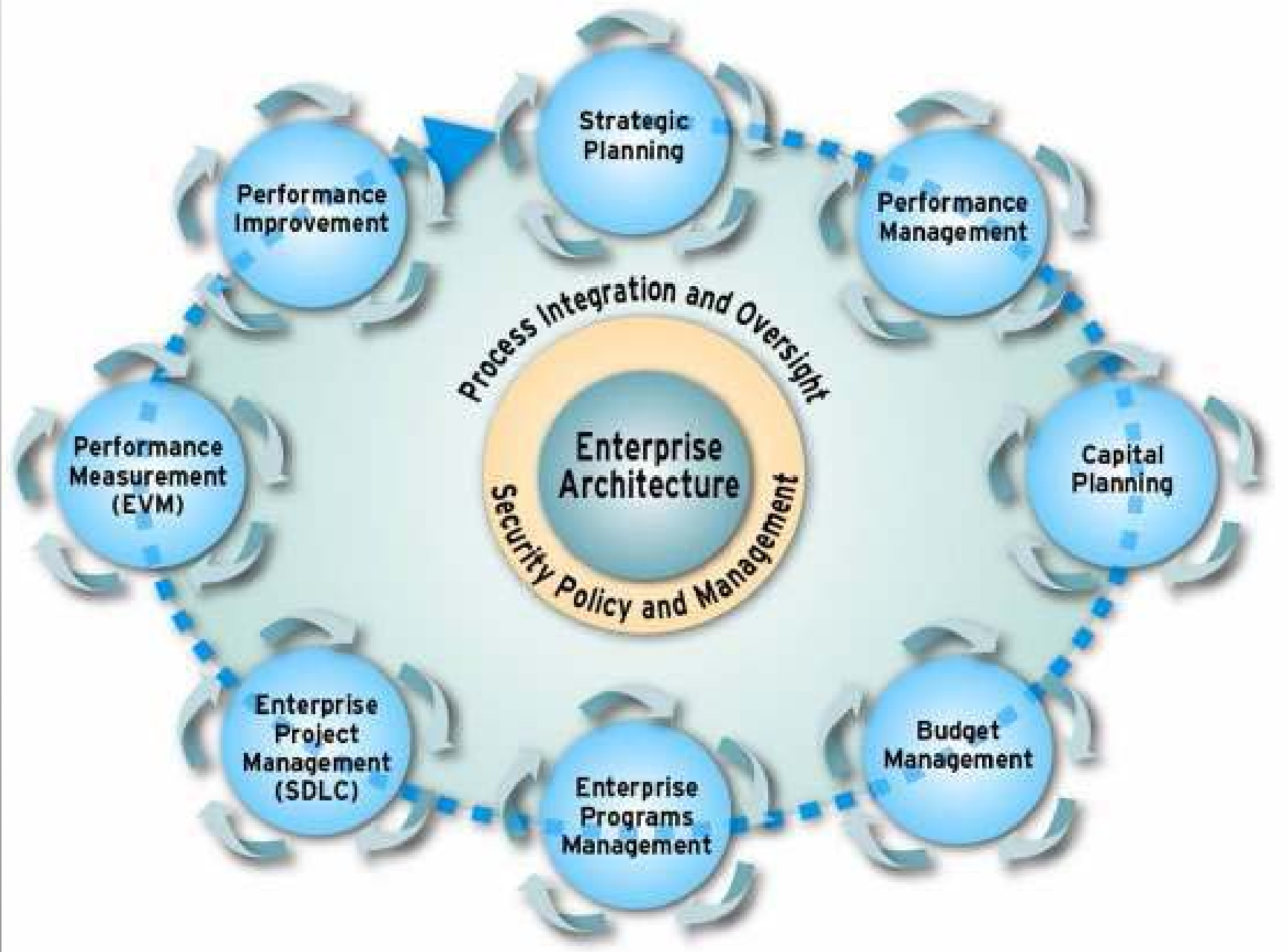
# **Service Oriented Architecture**

- **SOA is a style of information sharing architecture**
- **SOA increases the flexibility of IT resources**
- **Information sharing architecture guides decisions about integrating systems**
- **Increased agility to respond quickly to changes in business needs.**
- **Facilitates the reuse of technical assets across a larger enterprise**
- **Distinguishing Features:**
  - **Keeps implementations separate (services)**
  - **Autonomy: standardize on the “what”, specialize on the “how”**
  - **Formal, precise, but minimalist standards**
  - **Open (non-proprietary) standards**
  - **Share common services**
  - **Reuse components**
  - **System Development Life Cycle integration**

# Enterprise Service Bus (ESB)

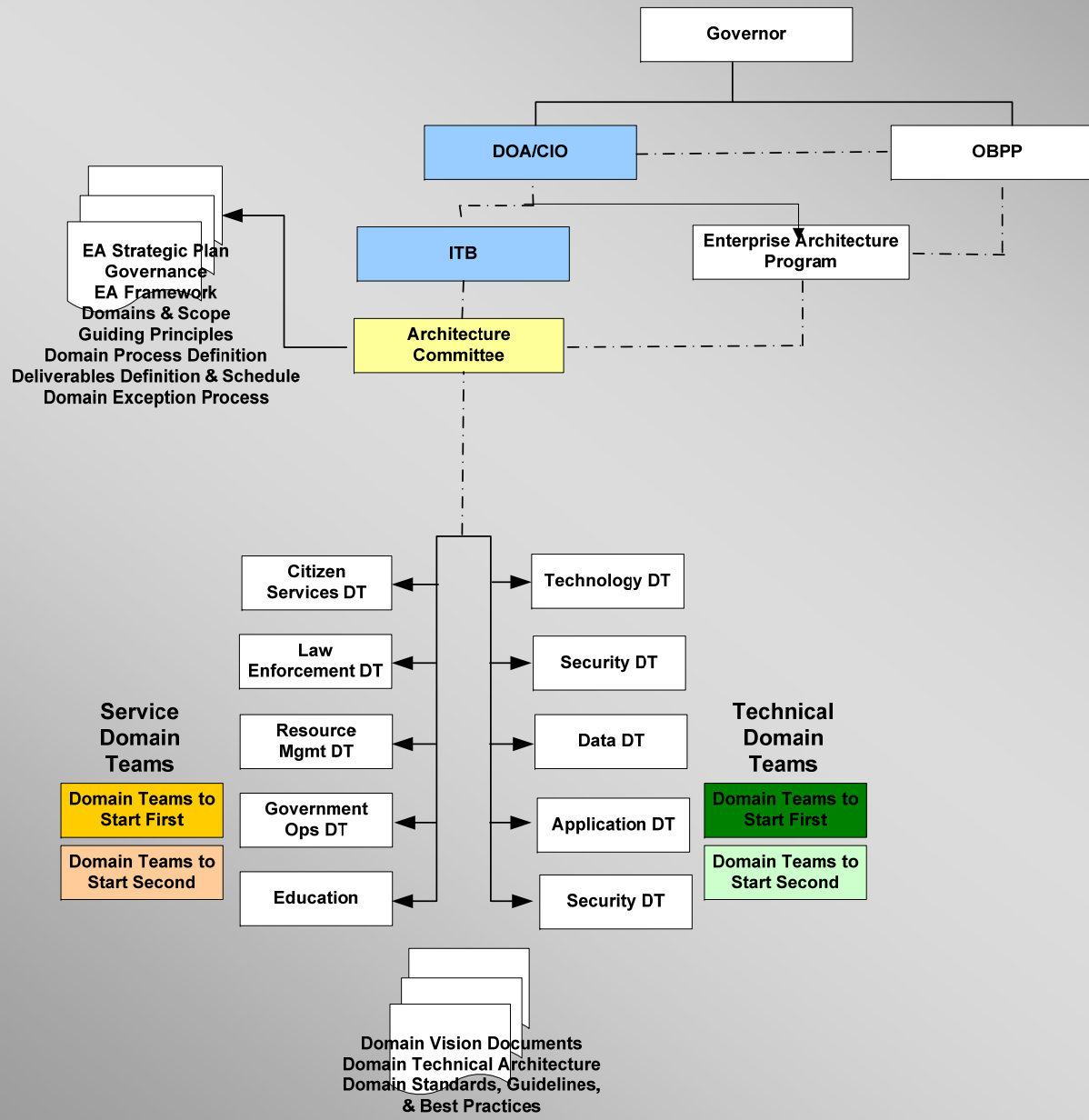


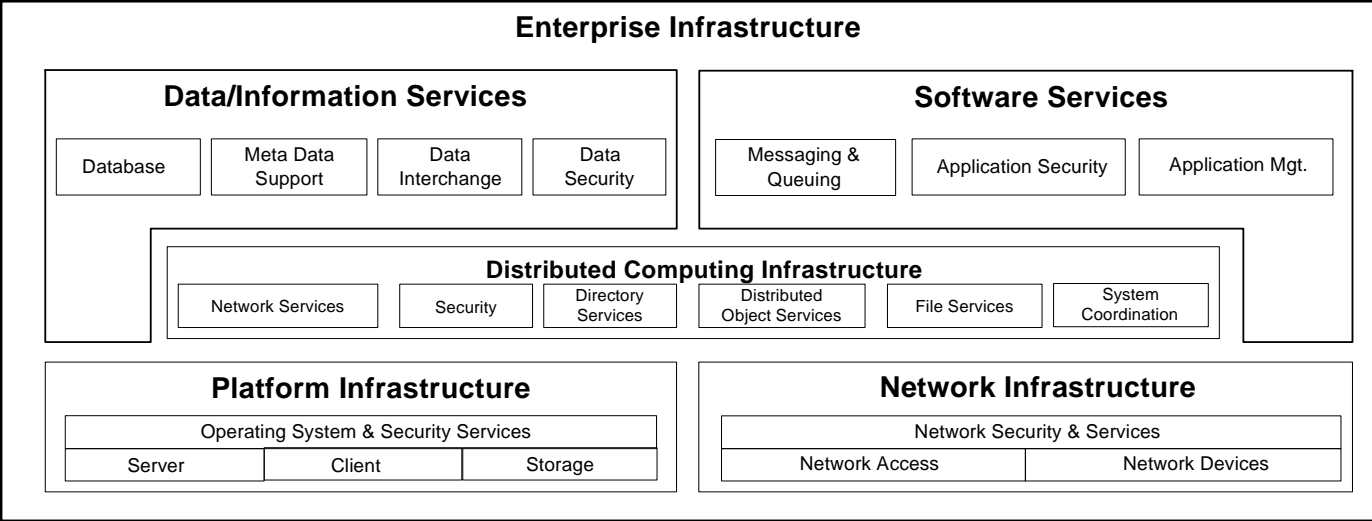
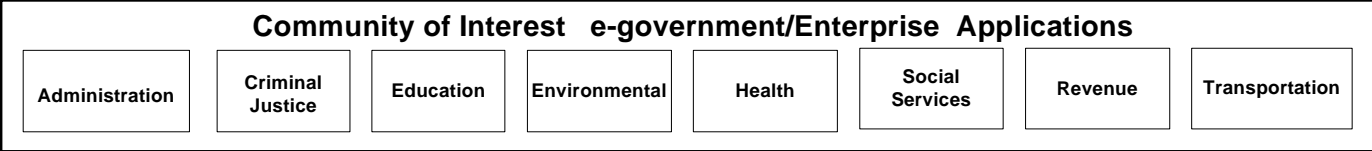
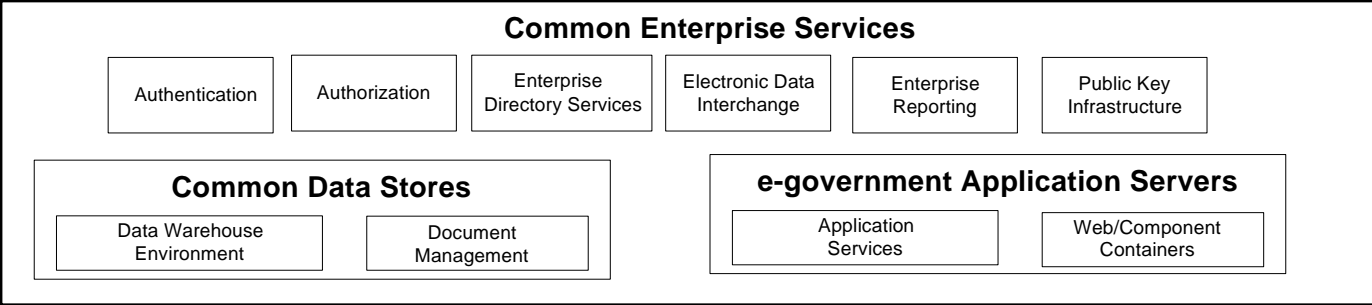
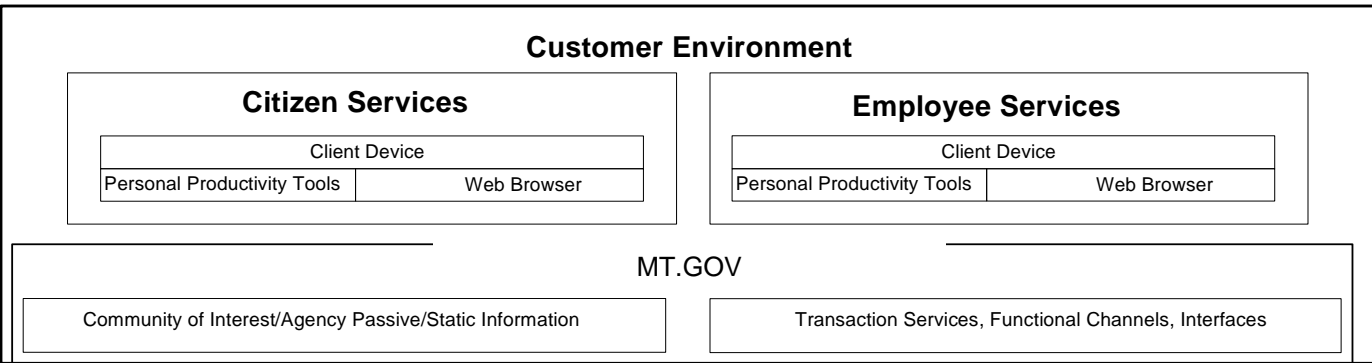
# Enterprise Architecture: An Integrated Approach





# Montana Enterprise Architecture Program Governance







# **Path Forward**

**Implement Enterprise Architecture Program at State level?**